

Hon. Secy of State

American



Recorder.

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII.]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1823.

[NO. 414.]

NONSICAL.

From the Georgia Patriot.

"Haeret lateri lethalis arundo."

To the minds of those who had not determined, at all hazards, to stick to the *Magnum Appollo* of the Radicals, through good report and through evil report, the Augusta Address in itself, carried evidence conclusive, that he, so far from being the only remaining prop of democratical principles in the Cabinet, is not entitled to the honorable distinction of being a "sound and undeviating republican of the Jefferson school." To take up the several humble apologies presented to the public in his behalf, and to show, as has been repeatedly done, their futility, would be merely to repeat facts and arguments fresh in the recollection of all.

But as there may, perchance, be some honest man, some sound republican, who like that great dealer in annotations, (1) Mr. Ritchie, views the Augusta Address as only one grain of dust thrown by some fatal accident on the splendid shield of him who has been announced, (2) the Talem Ajax of the Radical camp; and as there may be others who "who still hesitate who still doubt," and who, in the language of the Georgia Journal of the 2d inst. say, "The charge of federalism made against Mr. Crawford, was in Georgia, considered as superlatively ridiculous, and it would have been treated accordingly by his friends, had it not been for the impression it was calculated to make on those who were unacquainted with all the facts of the case, as well as with the peculiar character of the times which called forth the Augusta address," I submit in corroboration of the charge proven by the Augusta Address, the following considerations and facts, which, in my humble opinion, will satisfy the "most sceptical," and put the question to rest hereafter forever.

Webster's Lectures.

ON OTHER CRESWELL.

ever evil reports had passed
the lifetime of this worthy
he himself could not deny, that
well, married well, lived well,
since she was born in Shad-
in Creswell, lived in Camber-
in Bridewell.—[Peveril of

Religious.

on Alden's Sermons.
RETRIBUTION.

at purpose will the children
from the dead, and be-
ing to their works? Is it, as
that they all, whether holy
ent, believers or unbelievers,
all else, and rewarded with
ry? Will no distinction be
him that served God, and
him not? What then is
of the subsequent verse?—
r was not found written in
He was cast into the lake of
then is the meaning of the
following chapter?—"I am
beginning, the beginning and the
e unto him that is athirst,
of the water of life freely;
meth shall inherit all things,
unbelieving, and the abomi-
nations, and whoremongers,
and idolaters, and all liars,
part in the lake which burn-
eth with brimstone, which is the
What then is the meaning
at the close of the book of
"The time is at hand. He
let him be unjust still; and
let him be filthy still; and
let him be righteous
that is holy, let him be holy
hold, I come quickly; and
with me, to give every man
his work shall be." What then
of the apostle Paul, when
the Lord Jesus shall be re-
ven, with his mighty angels,
taking vengeance on them
od, and they not the gospel
esus Christ who shall be
verlasting destruction from
the Lord and from the glo-
ry when he shall come to be
saints, and to be admired
believe? What then is
our Lord himself, when be-
ing them who shall be on
ad on his left in the day of
se shall go away into ever-
est, but the righteous into

with the following words. "The charge (meaning the charge of federalism against Crawford) is false, and they who brought it and maintained it the forgers and propagators of a lie."

Being a little composed by this eruption and having first stated that it was his "object to communicate a few facts, susceptible of the clearest proof," &c. our Economist proceeds, and says—"By a reference to dates, it is satisfactorily ascertained that those odious features in President Adams' administration, namely, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the bill for a provisional army, could not have been known in Augusta at the time the Address was drafted."

Now if the Augusta Chronicle is to be credited these several facts were known in Augusta, long before the 2d day of July 1798, the date of the address.

In the Augusta Chronicle of the 12th May 1798, we find the following:—

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29th.

"Yesterday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the bill for raising a provisional army of 20,000 men, was read a second time without opposition and was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union."

In the same paper of the 19th of the same month, the following is found:—

AUGUSTA, MAY 19.

"The following motion has been made in the Senate of the United States:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what provision ought to be made by law for removing from the country of the United States, such Aliens born, not entitled by the constitution and laws thereof to the rights of citizenship, as may be dangerous to its peace and safety, and providing for returns to be made of all aliens that shall be landed from any vessel that shall arrive in any of the ports of the United States, and that permits be granted to such as shall be suffered to reside therein, and to report by bill or otherwise."

In the same paper 26th May 1798, it is said:—

"On the 8th instant in the House of R. of the U. S. the report on the subject of Aliens was taken up, and after agreeing to add the following words to the third section, to wit. *Between which and the U. S. there shall exist a state of declared war*—it was agreed to add referred to the select committee to report a bill accordingly. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on the bill from the senate to authorise the president to raise an additional army."

The paper then goes on to detail sundry amendments proposed to the army bill, and among other matters relating to that bill, states that Mr. Gallatin made a motion to strike out the first section with a view of destroying the bill from the senate in order to have another bill enacted, that motion occasioned a long debate, the discussion continued until after 4 o'clock, when the committee rose without taking the question and the house adjourned.

In the same paper of the 2d of June 1798, one month exactly before the date of the address, we have the following information:

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

"Yesterday the house of representatives of the United States, were engaged in committee of the whole, in discussing general Varnum's motion to strike out the third section of the bill authorising the president of the United States to raise a provisional army." After stating the nature of the section the paper proceeds: "The debate on this question was so long (opposition being made to the committee's rising before the question was taken) as to protract the sitting till 5 o'clock, it was finally negatived 26 to 57. In the course of the sitting Mr. Sewall from the committee appointed on that part of the president's speech which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, laid a resolution on the table to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the committee for the protection of commerce &c. be authorised to consider the danger which may result by means of aliens or other disaffected and seditious persons residing within the U. S."

"and what measures ought to be taken for securing or otherwise restricting such persons, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

It is here proper to remind the reader that independent of the knowledge of these facts, it could not have escaped the observation of Mr. Crawford, that long before the 2d of July '98, the two great rival parties, Federal and Republican, had arisen, whose landmarks were then as distinctly traced and as well known, as at any subsequent time.

We learn from Mr. Wirt, that Patrick Henry in the year 1794 retired to private life. See Life of P. Henry, page 376. He was for the third time elected Governor of Virginia in 1796, and declined the acceptance of that office on the 29th November, 1796. Life P. Henry, 388. Mr. Wirt after giving an account of Mr. Henry's pursuits in private life, says:

"Since Mr. Henry's retirement from public life new parties had arisen in the United States, [that is between 94, and November 96] whose animosities had been carried to an alarming height."

After detailing the principles contended for by each party, and stating the alleged causes of difference between them Mr. Wirt remarks:

"For my purpose it is sufficient to state the rise and existence of those parties, and the fact that their collision had convulsed the whole society." Life P. Henry 381, 2, 3, and 4.

I have now shown I presume, to the satisfaction of all, even the "most sceptical," that long before the 2d of July '98, it was known in Augusta that the Alien and Sedition bills and the bill for a Provisional Army, were under consideration in congress and have also shown, that long anterior to that time the Federal and Republican parties had displayed their standards, and that the line of separation between them had been marked and so distinctly marked, that no one could mistake it, and that their strife and animosity had been carried to extremities so alarming as to convulse the whole country & strike the stoutest heart with fear and trembling. Where then in these fearful times was the "magnanimous and most illustrious six or seven times honored captain general" of the Radicals? "Did he then boldly hurl the gauntlet of defiance at the multitude which beset him?" "Did he strive single against a host?" Or did he not stalk up and down in the enemy's camp, "like a peacock, astride, and a stand; ruminate like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning; bit his lips with a politic regard" to the uncertainty of future events?

But believing as I do, "that false charges (and let me add false assertions too) should be promptly met and broadly repelled" I crave to be indulged while I advert to another part of our economist's labors where he speaks in the following words

"Can any malediction be thought uncharitable towards those Rowdies, those traitors to patriotism, who laughing truth to scorn have attempted to fix ignominy where their warmest plaudits were due? The republicans of the state and union, cannot forget them—they will not be ungrateful. "They'll live their country's curse their children's shame."

"Outcasts from virtue, peace and fame."

"But say our federal adversaries—these measures so justly reprobated by an indignant people were recommended at the opening of the session in the spring of 1798. Let us advert to that document. Congress assembled on the 16th May, on which day president Adams delivered his message, the entire object of which seems to have been, to exhibit in the most vivid & animated painting the wrongs done by France to the United States, and the insults which accompanied and aggravated them. After enumerating the repeated proposals made by this country to evince its amicable disposition, and the insolent manner in which they were uniformly rejected, he concludes, 'I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such solemnity, that they cannot be disguised and will not be forgotten,' &c. It was to this speech that both houses of congress in their answer, expressed their confidence in the wisdom of the chief magistrate, and the spirit of the country, and their determination to support the Executive in such measures as the exigency of the country should require. It was under these circumstances, and to this language of the president that the young men of Augusta assured him of their unalterable attachment to their country and its government," &c. &c.

Now allow me, my Rowdy Economist, to say that you are wholly in the dark. You have I fear wilfully, knowingly, and with malice aforethought, mistated and misrepresented the facts. It is true the words you have put into the mouth of President Adams

were spoken by him, but unfortunately for you, not at the time nor on the occasion, which you have asserted. They are found in his speech delivered before congress on the 16th May 1797 (and not 98, as you falsely quote) about fourteen months before the date of the Augusta address.—See Journal H. of R. of the United States, 1st session, 5th Congress p. 13. On the 2d June 1797, in the House of R. an address from that body in answer to the president's speech just referred to, being under consideration, a motion was made to amend the same by striking out the following clause, to wit:

"Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial, to foreign nations that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of the principles so deliberately and uprightly established."

And on the question being put, it passed in the negative, yeas, 45, nays 53. Among the 45 that voted for striking out this clause the name of all the distinguished republicans of that day in the house of representatives are found recorded on the journal, such for example as Abraham Baldwin, John Milledge, Richard Brent, Thomas Claiborne, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, Albert Gallatin, William B. Giles, James Gillespie, Carter B. Harrison, Edward Livingston, Matthew Lyon, Nathaniel Macon, John Nicholas, Richard Sprigg, Jr. Phillip Van Cortland, and Joseph B. Varnum. And on the other hand we find the names of all the leading federalists, such as Harrison Gray Otis, James A. Bayard, Samuel W. Dana, Roger Griswold, Robert Goodloe Harper, &c. See Journal before cited p. 37, 38.

I have adverted to this vote, and to the president's speech of the 16th May 97, to show how the Republicans voted; and how the parties stood about two or three months only after the election of president Adams, and also for the purpose of showing in a strong light, how prone my Economist is to mistake the most beggarly assertions for "facts susceptible of the clearest proof." But his argument drawn from these idle imaginations—to what does it amount? To this;—On the 16th May 98. Congress expressed "Their confidence in the wisdom of the chief magistrate," and the conclusion is thence drawn that Mr. Crawford's republicanism cannot be called in question for doing the same thing on the 2d July 98. The Act concerning Aliens, and all other obnoxious Acts, were unquestionably approved by a majority of congress, therefore supposing Mr. Crawford had in the most direct and explicit terms expressed his approbation of them, his republicanism, according to this mode of reasoning, could never be doubted. Such logic may possibly answer occasionally for particular purposes, but depend upon it, it never will carry conviction home to a sound republican. Had the republican members of congress in May 98, expressed their unlimited confidence in the administration, then indeed there would be force in the argument. It is well known that the federalists had a majority in the 5th congress, that is in 97 and 98, hence they passed the Alien and Sedition bills, and carried most of their strong measures;—of course the acts and proceedings of the majority of that congress ought not and will not be received as tests by which to try republicans.

Who now will risk his reputation for candor by saying "the charge of federalism made against W. H. Crawford, is in Georgia considered superlatively ridiculous"?—who so rash as to repeat "The charge is false, and they who brought it and maintain it, the forgers and propagators of a lie"? To the reader it belongs to determine, whether my Economist is a common Rowdy or a Radical gross as a mountain open palpable."

I will not be so uncharitable as to call "for a tongue to curse the bastard in political orthodoxy";—No I have done with him. "The slave of wilful misrepresentations," bearing the "impress" of his master, stands self convicted before the altar of public opinion—and there I leave him.

OLD VIRGINIA.

(1) Mr. Ritchie is requested to republish this with notes, as a whole litany of them, thrown in, neck and heels, and strung together like old saws, helter skelter, as foreign from the subject as an old ballad. They are agreeable things, and never fail to remind one of Sancho's proverbs, which we are told were wont "to grow together in such a manner as to quarrel for utterance," and "which, his tongue discharged just as they happened to be in the way, whether they were, or were not, to the purpose."

(2) An extract of a letter from the Hon. William H. Crawford, to a friend in Hancock County, dated 23d March, 1808, and published in the Argus Extra, 12th April, 1808.

"At the present eventful crisis, big with the fate of the civilized world, we need the wisdom of Mentor, the strength of Ajax, and the invincible courage of Achilles, to ward off the evils which the belligerents appear disposed to inflict upon us. I am strongly inclined to believe, we have more need of Mentor than of Ajax or Achilles."

A HINT—Delinquent subscribers in the country, will shortly have an opportunity afforded them of transmitting us the amount due from each, by their neighbours, who may attend the approaching Superior and County Courts. Judging from the former punctuality of many of our country friends, we reasonably conclude, nothing but an opportunity has been wanting, we pray them to avail themselves of such as will shortly be offered.

We have distressing accounts from Key West received at this Port by capt. Ladd, (see ship news), and at Norfolk by the U. States' ship Peacock.—The gallant and noble WATSON has fallen a victim to the fatal climate at the above named island, as have several junior officers and a number of seamen.

Com. Porter was recovering and was to sail in a few days for the U. States.

A medical deputation of four skilful Surgeons has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the unhealthy depot, and Com. Rodgers volunteered his services to accompany the delegation.

We anxiously wait the next accounts from Europe—the last are very contradictory, and by no means satisfactory. French gold appears to effect in Spain what the French arms could not.—Mina, was in Catalonia the last advices, active and resolute.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar of 3d Sept.

"You will naturally look to this quarter for news, but you at a distance are apparently more interested than we are so near the seat of action. Reports of such contradictory complexion are daily going the rounds with us, that we must detail what we hear with caution. The Duke d'Angouleme has his headquarters at Port St. Marys, on Cadiz bay. The blockade is kept up by sea and land, but the city is well supplied with provisions for the next five months. Gen. Riego is at Malaga, having quickly raised 8000 troops. It is impossible to foresee the result. The French are certainly disappointed, but there is no spirit in Spain. The country is distracted by civil contention. It is said that England has again renewed an offer to become the mediator. My own opinion is, that peace will soon follow."

The following is an extract of a letter received at Providence, dated on board the U. States' frigate Constitution, at Gibraltar, September 3.

"Since we have been here we have had a fine view of an engagement between a Spanish fort and two French ships, which lasted two hours, when the ships hauled off—the fort has since capitulated, as the French were erecting a battery on a height which commanded the fort. Mr. NELSON, our Minister to Spain, is now residing on board our ship, as he cannot get to Cadiz. The French General Lallemand and Sir Robert Wilson, who are now engaged in the Spanish constitutional cause, are now here and have visited our ship. We have this day received letters which state that we shall be relieved by the Cyane in November."

FOR THE RECORDER.

MR. McWILLIAMS,
An item of news appeared in your paper of August 22d, taken from the 'Western Carolinian,' printed at Salisbury, stating that there were in that town, (which contains a population, I believe, of more than 2000 inhabitants,) thirty-four widows.

Perhaps the following "domestic intelligence" respecting the number in our little town, which I am assured by those who ought to know, is correct, may serve as a counterpart to the 'Salisbury news.'

There are in this town, (Washington, N. C.) which contains a population of only 1034, FORTY-FOUR WIDOWS!—Thus in Salisbury, there is one widow to every 58 inhabitants; in Washington there is one to every 23 inhabitants. This surplus of widows, however, by no means proves the unhealthiness of this place; for it is well known, in this part of the State, that WASHINGTON is one of the healthiest towns in the 'lower country.'

Many of our widows are natives of other places, and the number may have been increased by the usual accidents incident to a sea-faring life. The above may be designated a 'sympathetic or compassionate List,' as it is made with no trivial or stigmatic views; for who can contemplate the desolation reigning in a family, and not feel his heart touched with compassion &

sorrow for the afflictions of human life? I will thank some of your correspondents to make out a List of the *Widowers and Old Bachelors* in this place, which ought (if they remain in a voluntary state of celibacy,) to be called "the shameful or scandalous List."

A YANKEE.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The last Richmond Compiler contains the following paragraph.

The Kentucky Monitor, which reached us last Evening, states a report that colonel Leavenworth and Gen. Ashley, who had joined their force, to the number of about 400 United States' troops and hunters, with a considerable number of friendly Indians—had met the *Aricarees*, and defeated them with immense loss. The report, however, wants confirmation. It cannot be many days before we hear interesting accounts from that quarter.

N. Y. Pat.

ABUSED CONFIDENCE.

A paragraph has lately been published in Boston, which has occasioned great sensation, containing a correspondence confidentially carried on between President Adams and a Mr. Cunningham, though the latter, had solemnly pledged himself to Mr. Adams, that no disclosure should be made of it while he lived.—But Mr. Cunningham being dead, his son, in violation of this injunction, has given the whole to the world. Profit was no doubt, the chief object of the publisher, but we shall rejoice in his disappointment.

Ral. Reg.

NORTH-CAROLINA CURRENCY.

We are pleased to observe, that our State Bank notes have risen in value, in the N. York market, from 10 per cent below par, to 5 1-2. As the trade of the State is beginning to seek its proper market, we have no doubt but our notes will soon be received in the northern towns at par. Our Virginia friends will soon have the mortification to see, that the great excitement they raised against the North-Carolina Banks, will be dissipated like fog,—and themselves remain the only sufferers, by the loss of their former valuable trade from this State.

West. Cur.

A treaty was held on the 3d ult. at Moscow, Livingston county, between the Chiefs of the Seneca Indians, and U. States commissioners. By this treaty, the Indian title to about 17,000 acres of valuable land on the Genesee river, has been extinguished. Messrs. John Greig, H. B. Gibson, Ellis Cluite and Micah Brooks, have purchased this tract of government, and intend offering it for sale immediately, to settlers.

Onondaga Register.

On the first trip of the steam boat this season, to test her speed and machinery, upwards of 500 persons embarked on board, and after enjoying a hearty dinner, and the glass had gone round cheerily, it was determined to make a President to these U. States, when Henry Clay eclipsed the others; John Q. Adams, a few lengths behind; John C. Calhoun close at the heels of Mr. A.; and Wm. H. Crawford, distanced. It appears by the Buffalo Journal of this week, that on the last trip of the steam boat, Mr. ADAMS was the favorite candidate.

Black Rock Beacon.

NORTH-CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES
To the Eighteenth Congress, the first session of which commences on the first Monday in December next.

1st District :	Alfred M. Gatlin,*
2d do :	Hutchens G. Burton;
3d do :	Thos. H. Hall,
4th do :	Richd. D. Spaight,*
5th do :	Charles Hooks,
6th do :	Weldon N. Edwards,
7th do :	John Culpeper,*
8th do :	Willie P. Mangum,*
9th do :	Roms: M. Saunders,
10th do :	John Long, jr.
11th do :	Henry W. Conner,
12th do :	Robert B. Vance,*
13th do :	Lewis Williams.

* New Members.

On Tuesday last, says the St. Louis Missouri Republican of August 27, Mr. Bartow & three others arrived in town from an expedition to the neighbourhood of Santa Fe, a distance of about twelve hundred miles. This party, consisting of forty, left this place on the 20th of August last. They have been uniformly healthy, and have lost only one man, who fell a victim to his intemperate habits.—The Spaniards and all the Indians which they met with were friendly. This party heard nothing of Mr. McKnight, supposed to have been killed by the Camanches. The rest of the party besides these four, had stopped on the Arkansas.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Since our last (says the Mercantile Advertiser) we have had several short arrivals from Europe. The Maria, capt. Fowler, has furnished London papers to the 27th of August, and by the Marmion, capt. Hawkins, from Havre, we have Pairs papers to the 30th ult. inclusive.

The most prominent articles of intelligence, are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna, and Algesiras, both capitulated to the French on the 14th of August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme, state that on the 18th of August he was holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Marys on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of MANZO, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros, it is stated, carried with him 4000 troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavoured to procure of the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his decree against their authority to imprison the Constitutionalists. But it appears the decree was put in execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land; that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet only 16 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

The Pope, Pius VII. did at Rome on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate 23 years, one of the longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, Aug. 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th, report to be the bearer of an order from the government at Cadiz to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities. Another courier passed through Bayonne, with news of the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the agent of the house of Rothschild.

It is said that the Rothschilds have distributed 150,000 francs to the persons in their employ in consequence of the success of their late operations in the French Rentes. The net profit of this single operation is computed at four millions of francs.

Another Stock Broker in Paris, named Sandriez has decamped, having failed for eight or ten millions of francs. The loss will fall on the unfortunate inhabitants of the departments who had deposited their money in his hands.

The Emperor Iturbide was performing a 30 days quarantine on board the Rawlins, at Leghorn.—He was not permitted to land at the Lazaretto.

OUR SPANISH MINISTER.

A Cadiz date of the 30th July states, that the Minister of the United States who had arrived in the frigate Congress, (whose entrance the French admiral Hamelin had opposed) had sent from Gibraltar proper complaint to the Duke d'Angouleme, and one to the American legation at Paris.

On the 23d of July the Cortes passed a decree for equipping four ships of the line, five frigates, and several other vessels of war.

CADIZ JULY 24.

This morning arrived at the entrance of our port, the American frigate (Congress,) which brings out the new Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr. Nelson,) of that nation, to our government; but being denied an entrance by the French blockading squadron, they were obliged to alter their course towards the Straits, (el Estrecho.) A short time after, a vessel sailed from this bay, under the American Flag, in which went the Charge d'Affairs, (Mr. Appleton,) of that nation, who resides in this place, and having reached the Admiral's ship for the purpose of being informed what motives led him not to permit the entrance of the frigate was simply answered that the frigate had gone to Gibraltar. This conduct of the French Admiral appears to us so much the more strange, as only a few days ago he permitted a Portuguese vessel of war to enter the port which brought on board the Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation. Posterior to this, we have also seen an English frigate arrive in our port. What then could have been the cause of his odious exception towards the American Frigates; It can be doubtless nothing else but that the American government is not a monarchy.

Extract of a letter from Havre, Sept. 1.

"Since we wrote you on the 15th ult. our

sales of Cotton amount to about 4000 bales, at the prices then quoted. The stock remaining is 12,000 bales (5000 Orleans and 4000 Uplands,) while at the same period last year it amounted to 25,000 bales. We are therefore more sanguine that ever of a full support of present prices for the remainder of this year, and even think Uplands and Carols may improve, our manufacturers being almost bare.

DEATHS.

ANOTHER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS IS GONE!

The Honorable Jesse Franklin, late Governor of this State, after an affliction of nearly two years, departed this life on the 29th ultimo, in the 64th year of his age, at his seat in Surry county.—He was truly a benevolent, honest and most excellent man. In the different relations of husband, father, master and friend, he was a model for imitation; a tender husband, an affectionate father, a kind master, and a friend, possessing the full confidence of all who knew him.

At an early period of his life he entered the service of his country. He acted an efficient part in achieving its independence, to which King's Mountain and other places known in the History of our Revolutionary Struggle will bear witness. On the surrender of the enemy at King's Mountain the second in command, after the fall of Ferguson, surrendered to him his sword.

Much of the time of the deceased was devoted to the service of his country, from the highest offices down to the common duties of a citizen, in the execution of all which, he furnished proofs of his firmness and integrity.

He left this world in the full assurance of an happy immortality.

At his father's in Warrenton, on Monday, Sept. 29, 1823, Mr. John D. Drake, second son of Caswell Drake, aged 24 years, 7 months and 3 days. Several days before his death it is stated he expressed himself as not being in the least alarmed or feeling the smallest uneasiness at his approaching dissolution.—His last request was to be placed upon his pillow, after which he folded his arms upon his bosom, and thus, in the presence of his afflicted brethren, his almost heart-broken parents, and of his weeping but admiring friends—he breathed his last. Attentive to his business, mainly in his deportment, frank and sincere in his manners, he was universally beloved and respected.

"There is another and a better world."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.

Sept. 4, Sch. Decatur, Ladd, Matanzas.

Sugar to Buchanan & Potts.

10, " Deborah, Calvin, N. York,

Merchandise to Burbanks & Potts & others.

Cleared.

6, Sch. Gen. Iredell, Clements, N. Y.

Naval Stores by Burbanks & Potts & R. B. Bunker.

" Louisa, Bess, N. York,

Naval Stores by Jos. Bunker.

8, " Post-Boy, Austin, N. York,

Naval Stores and Cotton by E. C. Taft.

9, " Alert, Wallace, Charleston,

Corn, Bacon & Peas by Evans & Runyon & Co's.

Gen. A. Jackson, Tillet, N. Y.

Naval Stores by A. P. Neale and J. M. Mott.

10, " Return, Easter, N. York,

Naval Stores by Wm Shaw.

To the politeness of Captain Ladd of the Sch. Decatur we are indebted for the following List of Vessels left at Matanzas Sept. 13, 1823.

PUBLIC VESSELS.

U. S. Sch. Grampus, capt. Gregory, all well.

Ar. on the 12th, U. S. Sch. Fox from Key West, reported that Com. Porter was getting better of the fever, and that the fever was still severe amongst the men on the island. No fresh reports of piracies.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Brig Edwin of and for Portland, to sail in 10 days:

Brig Betsey Dale, Smith, in 12 days for Middletown:

Schr. Columbia, Sylvester, for Baltimore in 8 days:

Schr. Otto, Maffitt, for do. in 10 days:

Schr. Felicity, Hopkins, for Boston in 10 days:

Schr. Mary, —, Charleston, soon:

Schr. Ductile of N. Y. just arrived, had 30 days passage, had commenced discharging:

Sloop Two Brothers, destination unknown.

Brig Sarah, of New-York put into Matanzas to try the market, lay 3 days and proceeded to Havana; on her passage, in lat. 27, long. 74, fell in with a large copper bottom Sch. on her beam ends, 'Henry of Philadelphia' on her stern—foremast

and bowsprit in pieces and mainmast ap by the marks mast and the on the bow, bound casks hanging and ing thing wa the small b particulars, sunset filled

Sept. 18, brig Favour the Bay of I her with bre

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about 4000 bales,
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UTIONARY PATRI-
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o Barbados & Potts.
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Clements, N. Y.
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N. York,
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tin, N. York,
m by E. A. Taft.
Charleston,
e Runyon & others.
Tillet, N. Y.
d J. M. ...
N. York,
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and bowsprit standing, with the sails split
in pieces and flying in the rigging; the
mainmast appeared to have been cut away
by the marks of an axe on the stump of the
mast and the weather lanyards; anchors
on the bow, the after hatch off, some iron
bound casks floating along side, her rudder
hanging and no living person or other liv-
ing thing was seen on board of her; sent
the small boat and ascertained the above
particulars, but it being squally and about
sunset filled away and stood on her course.

Sept. 18, lat. 30.10, long. 78.50, spoke
brig Favourite of Portland, 17 days from
the Bay of Honduras for Boston, supplied
her with bread and other stores.

The Decatur experienced very severe
weather during the 12 days previous to her
arrival at Ocracoke, and leaked badly.

JOSEPH S. HOMES.



Having given notice that he should retire
from business on the first of June last, and
having given up the Store he then occupi-
ed, has now opened a Store on the corner
near his old stand which has been taken by
a new-comer amongst us. The object of
this Notice to the public, is, to inform them
that instead of Retiring entirely from pub-
lic life, he has only retired from one Store
to serve them in another, and he assures
them that if they will call on him at the
Corner Store lately occupied by J. Mastin
& Son, they shall be accommodated in his
usual style: And at the same time particu-
larly informs them that he has no concern
whatever in the Store he formerly occupied.
Oct. 10.—tf414

Housekeepers & Travellers
LOOK AT THIS.

WILL BE SOLD without reserve at
the Court-House on the 28th inst.

**5 HORSES,
2 GIGS,
2 SULKEYS,
2 CHAIRS,**
with a complete set of Harness
to each.

Housekeepers and others who have a
use for either of the above, will do well to
attend, as they will no doubt get great
bargains.

5 CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on
the 18th ult. an indented apprentice named
WHITMILL CLARK;
He is about 15 years old, and was raised
in Hertford County, this State, whether it
is expected he has gone.

All persons are forbidden from harbor-
ing, employing or carrying off said appren-
tice under the penalty of the law.
JOHN HODGES.
Oct. 10, 1823.—3w414

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Washing-
ton, N. C. October 1st, 1823.

- A.—John Ackenford, Jesse Allen.
 - B.—Benjamin Braddy, Sam'l Brooks.
 - C.—Capt. Francis Cook, David Clark.
 - D.—Robert Davison.
 - F.—Rolin French, Robert French,
 - Capt. Samuel Fulford.
 - G.—Miss Carolina A. Guthrie.
 - H.—William Harrill, William H. Hoell,
 - Capt. Abiezar Holbrook, William Hudnal,
 - John Holland, O. A. Harvey.
 - I.—Chester Ingraham.
 - J.—John Jackson, Zachariah Judkins,
 - Zadock Jves, George Jesper.
 - K.—Reuben Knox, Shadrach Kelleng-
worth.
 - L.—Benj. A. Lavender.
 - M.—Capt. John Murch, William Mills,
 - N.—Wallis Nelson,
 - O.—Stephen Owens, 3.
 - P.—Samuel Pait.
 - R.—A. Raven, John Randolph.
 - S.—Sheriff of Beaufort County.
 - T.—Doct. Thos. Telfair, to B Tunstall,
 - E. & A. Taft.
 - W.—Watson Wilcox, John Wollard,
 - Miss Penelope White, Windsor White,
 - Mrs. Mary Williams, Mr. Whitekar, Philip
Whitehead.
- JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.**

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the public
that they have entered into Copartnership
under the firm of

HAVENS & SMITH,

and have just arrived from New-York, and
are now opening in the Store recently oc-
cupied by G. H. Congleton, nearly oppo-
site the store of Messrs. Burbank & Potts,
a general assortment of most staple articles,

AMONGST WHICH,

ARE THE FOLLOWING
Superior Fr. Brandy & Holland Gin,
New-Orleans Sugar & Molasses,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Northern Gin, Whiskey & Brandy,
Best Porter, Apples & Raisins,
Cheese & Butter for family use,
Coffee, Tea, Madeira Wine, and Groceries
in general,
Best Sweets & English Iron,
Castings (pots, ovens, skillets, firebricks, &c.)
Bolt & Spike rod, German & English Steel,
Cut and wrought Nails, Axes, Spades and
Shovels,
Hardware, amongst it Stock & Pad Locks,
Files of every description,
Cut and Hand Saws, Augers, Chizzles,
and Hammers,
Powder, Eng. & American Shot,
Ladies' & Gent. leather & morocco Shoes
and Pumps, of sup. qualities.
Crockery and Glass Ware, Jugs,
Super. Flour, Pork, Ship & Pilot Bread,
Ship Chandlery in general.

ALSO,
Daily expected by the Deborah, a general
assortment of Course Dry Goods, Salt, &
Irish Potatoes—All of which will be sold
on the lowest terms for Cash or Country
Produce.

Every accommodation and
attention will be given and paid
to the convenience and dis-
patch of their water customers.

**JONATHAN HAVENS,
JAMES H. SMITH.**

Oct. 1823.—tf'13

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber, Executor to the
last Will & Testament of Isaac Nobles, dec.
is now ready and desirous of closing the
business of said Estate, the heirs who have
not received their distributive shares, are
therefore notified, that unless they come
forward within the proper time, their parts
will be disposed of as the law directs.
JOHN NOBLES.
Beaufort County, Sept. 23, 1823.—3ipd'13

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to
the public for their patronage the last sea-
son, and begs leave to inform them that he
has just arrived from New York and taken
the Store next door to Mr. Neale's dwell-
ing, where he offers a more extensive assort-
ment of

**English, West Indies & Amer-
ican GOODS,**

All of which have been carefully selected
and bought for cash; and will be sold on
reasonable terms to those who will please
favour him with their commands.
E. F. HOMES.

Sept. 26.—4w 412

WASHINGTON ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on Monday next
the 6th inst. It is very desirable that the
scholars who are intended to be sent the
ensuing quarter, should commence with
the opening of the school, for the particu-
lar convenience of the Instructor, and the
greater benefit and progress of the pupils.
Those who patronize this Institution are
once more, for all, reminded, that a settle-
ment must be made at the end of every
quarter. They who neglect to comply
with these well known terms, will do well,
in future, to find a more accommodating
school, to educate their children, as it is a
universal maxim that "the laborer is worthy
of his hire;" and scholars enough, and
more than enough, can be procured from
those who are willing to comply with the
rules of the Academy. Those who have
never paid a cent of tuition since I have
been in the place, and never intend to do
so, are informed, that their notes and ac-
counts are lodged in the hands of Mr. Sam-
uel W. Lucas for collection.

THE PRECEPTOR.
Oct. 2, 1823. pd

FOR SALE,
A first rate Blacksmith.
Apply to **THE PRINTER**
tf 406.

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

LEE'S long and highly approved Family
Medicines, continue to be carefully prepar-
ed and sold wholesale and retail, at the Pro-
prietor's Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover
street, Baltimore; and sold also by his
appointment, by

J. Gallagher,
Post Master, Washington.

Who has just received a fresh supply.
** Please to observe what ever and
where ever you buy, none can be LEE'S
GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES, without the
signature of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY,
Late Michael Lee, & Co.
VIZ.

LEE'S excellent ANTI BILIOUS
PILLS—A most valuable Medicine for
clearing the stomach and bowels, and re-
moving head aches, sick stomach, &c.

**LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LO
ZENGES**—A most powerful Medicine, re-
moves and destroys all kinds of Worms.

LEE'S ELIXIR—An invaluable Medi-
cine, it never fails to cure the most violent
Colds, and affords instant and great relief,
in all obstinate coughs—it also relieves
young children from Cholics, &c.

LEE'S NERVOUS CORDIAL—An
excellent Medicine for all Nervous affections,
Weakness, Pains in Loins, Back, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD—
No Medicine ever excelled this in curing
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frosted
feet, &c. &c.

LEE'S AGUE & FEVER DROPS—
A never failing Cure.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—
Warranted to cure the Itch, by only one ap-
plication.

LEE'S BERSIAN LOTION—An ex-
cellent Medicine for curing tetters, ring
worms, prickly heat, softens the skin, and
improves the complexion.

**LEE'S INDIAN VEGETABLE SPE-
CIFIC**—An effectual cure for the Venereal
and Gonorrhæa.

LEE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—
Which gives immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER—Which
cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER—A certain cure
for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR—For the
cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER—For re-
moving and destroying Corns.

LEE'S LIP SALVE.

Numerous cases of *cu res* could be
annexed of the happy and good effects that
have followed the use of the above *justly*
celebrated Family Medicines, but the pub-
lisher has not room for them in this paper.
A number of persons have called on the
proprietor, and have given it as their *confi-*
dent opinion, that their health has been en-
tirely restored from the most alarming dis-
eases, and in many cases their days have
been greatly prolonged by the *timely* use of
these most excellent Medicines.

* * * Country dealers in Medicine, are in-
vited to call as they will be treated on the
most reasonable terms. Persons wishing
to sell them on commission, can obtain
them in those places where no agents exist,
by giving approved reference, letters post
paid. 13412.

Valuable Houses and Lots FOR SALE.

ON the 5th day of November next, I shall
sell at public sale, on the premises, *without*
any kind of reserve, the House, Lots and
Improvements, in that part of Washington
called Van Norden Town, formerly own-
ed and occupied by the late Slade Pearce.

ALSO—One undivided half of two Lots
adjoining the above on the east, and near
the Bridge—the place of the Tin Factory.
The titles to the above property are be-
lieved to be perfectly clear.

TERMS, one half in cash on the day of
sale, the other half payable in six months,
to be secured by mortgage on the property.
RICHARD GRIST.
Washington, 28th Aug. 1823.

P. S. The HOUSE & LOT near the
Court House, formerly occupied by Mr.
Stickney, is again offered for Sale at pri-
vate contract.
Oct 15—406

PRINTING
In general neatly executed at
this Office.

Original Attachment.

Wm. W. Rodman } *Court of Pleas and*
vs. } *Quarter Sessions Aug.*
Benj. F. French. } *Term 1823.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that the Defendant, Benjamin F.
French is an inhabitant of another Govern-
ment; ordered by the Court that advertise-
ment be made in the American Recorder
that the said French replevy and plead to
issue at next Term of said Court or Judg-
ment will be entered by default against him.
THOMAS SMAW, Clk.

3m409.—Prs. Fee \$4.
Aug. 29.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
AUGUST SESSIONS, 1823.

John Kitterill *et al*,
vs.
Noah Kitterill.

Jethro Kitterill *et al*
vs.
Noah Kitterill.

Prs. Fee \$5.—3m407
By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States, do hereby
declare and make known, that a public
sale will be held at the Land Office at
Franklin, in the state of Missouri, on the
first Monday in December next, for the dis-
posal of such of the lands situate within
the district of Howard county, in said
state, as have been relinquished to the United
States prior to the 1st day of October,
1821, under the provisions of the act passed
on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled
"An act for the relief of the purchasers of
public lands prior to the 1st day of July,
1820," as are situate in the following de-
scribed townships and fractional town-
ships, lying north of the Missouri River,
and west of the fifth principal meridian,
viz:

In townships 44 to 54 inclusive, of range 11 west		
44	54	12
45	56	13
47	56	14
48	56	15
48	52	16 & 17
49	52	18
52		19
52		21
51 & 52		22 & 23

Also, at the same time and place, will be
exposed, to public sale, agreeably to the
provisions of the fourth section of the act,
passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, en-
titled "An act making further provisions
for the sale of the public lands," such lands
situate within the abovementioned town-
ships as have become forfeited to the United
States prior to the 1st of October, 1820,
for failure to complete the payment within
the period prescribed by law.

The sales will open with the lowest num-
ber of section, township, and range, and
proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this 12th day of August
1823.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

RICHARD GRIST,
WATER-STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE,
25,000 lb. Trinidad Sugar, good quality.
10 hds. Molasses,
600 bus. Turks Island Salt,
Considerable Fall supply of Salt ex-
PECTED.

A constant supply of cut and whole
Herrings—Superfine Flour, &c. &c.
WHEAT wanted. tf 406

Cabinet and Venetian Blind MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave
to inform the inhabitants of this place, that
he has commenced the above business, op-
posite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes
to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWARD LONG.
Washington, August, 11823.—tf404

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort
County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro
man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that
he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of
Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Mar-
tin living in Rockingham County, North-
Carolina—say that he left said Martin in
Chester County, South Carolina. He is
of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft
voice, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 32
years old.

The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and
take him away.
STEVEN OWENS,
Washington, Sept. 5, 1823.—409t.

Poetry.

From the Western Sun.

CONNECTICUT.

What land is that so nicely bound,
By Massachusetts and the Sound,
Rhode-Island and New-York around;
Where Yankees thick as hops are found,
And hasty-puddings do abound?
Connecticut.

What land is that, when George the King
Did o'er the sea his fetters fling,
And think to bind us in his ring,
Which gave the cry, "there's no such thing!"
Whose sons did Yankee Doodle sing?
Connecticut.

What land is that, where folks are said
To be so scrupulously bred,
To be so steady habited;
Where hearty girls and boys are fed,
With pumpkin pies and Gingerbread?
Connecticut.

What land is that where old time walks
In steady pace o'er maple blocks;
Forsakes his glass for wooden clocks;
Where heads too high will meet with knocks;
And land where more if fewer rocks?
Connecticut.

What land is that, where onions grow:
Where maiden's necks are white as snow
And cheeks like rose's red you know;
Where jonny-cakes are bak'd from dough,
That land where milk and honey flow?
Connecticut.

What land is that, whence pedlars come
A thousand miles or more from home,
With tin, with bass wood trenchers; some
With patent nutmegs and new rum;
To gather up the coppers?—hum!
Connecticut.

What land is that, where parsons live,
Where men hear Gospel and believe;
Where humble sinners seek reprieve;
Where women stay at home and weave,
Nor gad without their husband's leave?
Connecticut.

What land is that, where I can trace,
My nineteenth cousin by his face?
Where once I fish'd for little dace,
And never learned the deuce from ace;
Where grand-mother each meal says grace?
Connecticut.

What land is that, when we behold,
And all its history unfold,
And all about the land is told,
We like most things but some we scold?
Ah! gentle reader, that is old
Connecticut.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE PRINTER'S PRAYER.

Oh! thou GREAT HEAD of earth and heaven!
Who dost the howling tempest ride,
Thy will the holy rule hast given;
Be thou the printer's friendly guide.

When eve thy azure book expands,
He sees in starry letters bright,
The work of thy eternal hands;
Great sovereign of etherial light.

With heaven's effulgent type serene
The beauteous rainbow's cheering ray,
Imprint upon his soul the scene
That opens in celestial day.

And when his earthly mouldering form
Is lock'd in death's close icy chase;
Oh! save his spirit from the storm
That hurls the vicious from thy face.

And oh! when thy last trump shall sound,
And bid the slumbering dust arise;
May he be in the columns found,
That form the pages of the skies. R. G.

Miscellaneous.

SIR CHARLES ASGILL.

It will be recollected that this officer, whose death at the age of 70 years has lately been announced in the English papers, was a captain in the British army in the war of the American revolution, and that while a prisoner to the Americans was designated, by lot, to be executed in retaliation for the barbarous execution of Capt. LIPPENCOT, of the American army, by the British army in New-York, in case the murderers of the American Captain were not given up, or punished. It will also be recollected, that the delay of the execution was owing to promises on the part of the British General to seek out and punish the authors of the outrage; that the perilous situation of Capt. ASGILL occasioned a great sensation in England, France, and all Europe; and that his agonized mother, Lady ASGILL, repaired to Paris, and supplicated the beautiful MARIA ANTOINETTE, of France, (one of the best friends America then had in Europe) to interpose her powerful solicitation to our great Commander-in-Chief, to revoke his order, and liberate

the devoted officer; and that the petition of Lady ASGILL to the Queen was considered to be one of the most pathetic appeals in the English language. This interposition of the Queen, and of many others, were received by Gen. WASHINGTON, it is well known, with the respect they merited; but it is equally well known, that they had no effect on his great mind to divert him for a moment from his inflexible resolution to put a stop to the enormities of the enemy; and when he found—as he did find—that the conduct of the enemy had been wholly changed by the measure he had adopted, and had assurances that the executions would not be repeated, that then, and then only, the Christian Chief, voluntarily, and of his own accord, countermanded the orders given for the execution of his prisoner, and restored him to his afflicted family and friends. It is known, that the family, and nation of Captain ASGILL, at first, were so ignorant of the character of our great Chief, as to believe and report, that ASGILL owed his life to the powerful applications made for his liberation, and not to a sense of duty in the American General.—But it is due to history to repeat, what is well known to hundreds now alive and well acquainted with the motives which always governed the conduct of WASHINGTON, that the eventual revocation of the order was dictated wholly by that moral principle—the attainment of a great object by the least sacrifices, without fear, favor or affection.

HOW TO TAME A HUSBAND.

A Tradesman, who lived in a village near St. Albans, who had been twice married, and ill-treated his wives so as to cause their death. He sought a third, but as his brutality was well known in the place where he dwelt, he was obliged to go fifty miles off for a wife.

He obtained one, and after he brought her home, all the neighbours came to visit her, and acquainted her in what manner her husband used to treat his former wives. This somewhat surprised her, but she resolved to wait patiently till her lord and master might take it into his head to beat her. She did not wait long, for her husband was a terrible fellow.

One morning he waited on his lady with a cudgel, and was preparing himself to make use of it.—"Stop," said she, "I fancy that the right which you now pretend to have over me is not mentioned in our marriage contract; and I declare to your worship you shall not exercise it." Such a distinct speech disconcerted the husband so much, that he laid down his cudgel, and only began to scold her. "Get out of my house," said he, "and let us share our goods." "Readily," said she, "I am willing to leave you," and each began to set aside the moveables. The lady loosens the window curtains, and the gentleman unlocks an enormous trunk in order to fill it with his property; but as he was leaning over to place some articles at the bottom, she tripped up his heels, pushed him in, and locked the lid.

Never man was in a greater passion than our man; he threatened to kill her, and made more noise than a wild-boar caught in a trap. She answered him very quietly: "My dear friend, pray be calm, your passion may injure your health; refresh yourself a little in this comfortable trunk; for I love you too much to let you out now you are so outrageous." In the mean time she ordered her maid to make some custards and cream-tarts, and when these were baked and ready, she sent round to all the neighbouring gossips to come and partake of her collation.

This was served up, not on a table, but on the lid of the trunk. Heaven knows what pretty things the husband heard all these famous tatters publish in his praise. In such a case, a wise man must submit and give fair words. So did our friend in the chest. His language was soothing, he begged pardon, and cried for mercy. The ladies were so good as to forgive him, and let him out of the trunk. To reward him for his good behaviour, they gave him the remainder of the custards and tarts. He was thus completely cured of his brutality, and was afterwards cited as a model for good husbands; so that it was sufficient to say to those who were not so, take care of the trunk, to make them as gentle as lambs, like himself.

FROM THE NANTUCKET ENQUIRER.

A friend has sent to us an old manuscript volume, from which we copy the following.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

Take the strongest, healthiest, hard-working man you can find; persuade him, when he is half drunk, that he is very ill, for he will not believe you when he is sober, though pronounced in the largest twilight, and with all the awful solemnity of the doctor.

If you can once work upon his imagination so as to make him fancy himself a lit-

tle ill, you must improve it; tell him he has got a dangerous fever, which is very much about, and of which many people die; that it is best to take it in time, and you would advise him to bleed directly; and, because it is customary to give a vomit in the beginning of a fever, give one the same night.

Order him to keep his bed, and drink salt of wormwood draughts every six hours; and to take no other nourishment than barley gruel.

He will have a bad night through emptiness and a loss of good blood; as well as for the want of his full meals and not of porter, he will be downright faint.

The next day, when the doctor comes, he finds a low pulse, and the patient faint; a sufficient indication to pronounce it a nervous fever. A large blister is applied to the neck, and boluses every four or six hours, with no other food than barley gruel, and now and then a little chicken water.

The stimulus from the blister will give him the stranguary, for which a cooling emulsion must be prescribed.

He will rest but little, what with the pain of the blister and stranguary, and the discharge of the serum.

Next day, from the frequent repetition of the medicines, and no food, for which he will now have no appetite, and, being confined wholly to his bed, he will become costive, for which a glyster is necessary, which will render him still fainter; two more blisters may then be applied to his arms; his medicines to be continued with the same frequency, but more cordial.

The increase of pain, want of sleep, and his own apprehensions of danger, will render him convulsed, and perhaps delirious.

More blisters are applied to the calves of his legs, which still increasing the pain, renders him downright delirious, and a real symptomatic fever is occasioned by the mere force of the stimulus from the caustic salts of the cantharides, contained in five blisters.

There is nothing more now to be done, than to apply plaisters to the feet, and, last of all, a blister to his head; and, if he dies after all this, which is fifty to one if he does not, he has had every thing done for him which could be done; with which his friends rest satisfied, mourn as usual, all is over and well, and no body blamed.

RUM.

Has conquered more than ever Alexander or Bonaparte subdued, and will continue to carry on his conquests as long as vice and folly exist in the world. The divines may preach, moralists reason, the physicians warn, the wife and children plead with tears in their eyes, the parent remonstrate, and the grave yawn, but all will not do; the fool will still be a fool!

Soak the wick of a lamp in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

DELICATE APPETITE.

A dandy having taken it into his head once, to eat no vegetables, and being asked by a lady if he never eat any in his life, answered, "Yes, ma'am, I once eat a pea."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Delaware Gazette of the 2d instant, contains an essay in vindication of Camp Meetings. It is believed a few extracts from it will not be unacceptable to those who are friendly to them. It shows the extraordinary success which this mode of propagating the glad tidings of salvation has had in rescuing frail man from the errors and follies of the world.

"MR. EDITOR.—I sent to you the communication respecting Camp Meetings on the 8th inst. but being absent since, I did not know whether it was published or not, until my return home, when I found it published, and I accord with you in opinion as it relates to the slight alteration which you made, I came to a conclusion sooner than I intended; but fearing I should intrude on your rules, I cut the last statement short, and concluded by barely stating the number that joined the church which are but a handful compared with recent accounts which I shall take notice of hereafter. Even this small number, (40) bears a strong resemblance to the day of Pentecost; for we are told, in Acts ii. 9.—There are Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Capadocia, in Pontus and Asia, at Jerusalem, on that day, and they saw and experienced the wonderful works of God. And those forty were from different parts also; some from Philadelphia, some from Chester county, others from the upper and lower parts of Jersey, some from the neighbourhood around the Camp, yea, and some from New Castle. Who could have thought it?

In my absence I travelled through part of

Maryland & Delaware, and I was told by a Presbyterian friend that there were at Middletown Camp 150 brought within the fold of Christ including some back sliders who had squeezed round the decrees and got among the goats; and these also were from different parts of Maryland and Delaware. He also told me that it was the most orderly Camp he was ever at. This was corroborated by the testimony of a Presbyterian family at New Castle and the only family that was at the Camp from that place.

I have it also from good authority that there were about one hundred soundly converted to God, at the Camp Meeting three miles from Dover. At present there is a great revival at Middletown, and through the country round about; also at the head of Sassafraz and around the neighbourhood. At Dover, and through that part of the Peninsula, they are reaping the blessings of the Lord also, and all this has emanated from Camp Meetings; as I have already stated that when they leave the Camp Ground, they go home so full that they spread the holy fire among their neighbours and God begins to convert sinners; and some times an old professor that has stood by the decrees forty or fifty years, gets converted and is perhaps seen shouting; so that it shocks them, and like a number on the day of Pentecost, (Acts ii 12 and 13) stood amazed and in doubt saying one to another, "what meaneth this?" Others mocking, said "these men are full of new wine." Or as they have it in the present times, fools, ignorant fellows, &c. because they have not obtained a liberal education.

Camp Meetings have been productive of another great good, which is moralizing a great deal of our country; for surely where people are brought to do good, and forsake sin of all kinds, they make better citizens and neighbours. This will be acknowledged by their enemies, because they are convinced by their conversation and actions, that a wonderful change has taken place. In proof of this I would direct the attention to Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Eastern and Western States where thousands and tens of thousands have been converted at Camp Meetings. Yea to the lower part of our Peninsula, for the good effects of Camp Meetings, in moralizing and christianizing the people, where a Presbyterian writer some time since said, "the church is making a retrograde motion, religion is declining, Sabbath breaking, swearing and drunkenness have become prevalent." Some people have told us that Camp Meetings are a great expense to those persons that go with tents; but the collections that are taken up every day more than doubly pay the ministers for their trouble and therefore it is a scheme of speculation & deception. I thank them for their information, for it has led me to inquire into this new project (as they say) of getting money. I find that the ministers and trustees of a Camp Meeting buy from two to three thousand feet of boards & woods sufficient for the camp, and pay the money out of their own pockets; and when the camp breaks up, the boards are sold at auction, and sometimes do not bring half price and those collections are to make up the deficiency but generally fail, consequently we find by this that they are the losers, instead of gainers. But why do they incur this loss? Because they do it for the advancement of the cross of our great Redeemer knowing that they will be rewarded in this life and the life to come.

We will now see how many camps are held in the U. States in one year. The Methodists have eleven conferences, & in each conference from four to six districts, and in each district from two to three Camp Meetings. Allowing five districts in each conference, and two Camp Meetings in each district, which will make ten Camp Meetings within the bounds of every conference, and being eleven conferences, it will make 110 Camp Meetings in the United States every year. But upon a low calculation, we may say one hundred.—Now to ascertain what good is done at Camp Meetings, the question arises how many are converted at each camp. This would be a very difficult point to determine precisely; because there are converted more or less at every one, and sometimes double the number at 1 that there are at another. But I think upon an average we may allow, without exaggeration, one hundred souls to be converted at each Camp Meeting which will make 10,000 souls yearly that embrace the religion of Jesus Christ, thro' the use of Camp Meetings. Every person that will take pains to peruse the minutes of the Methodist conference, will find that there are added yearly from 20 to 3,000 members to their church in the U. States; and it is computed by some, that two thirds of these are converted at Camp Meetings which makes my calculation very much below the reality."

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VOL. VIII.]

THE P

Since the close of the progress, very little has been conjectured and no body on the popular aspects of the most the next President of this imposition, ed upon the people prudent extent, we and prophetic vision newspapers as having the support of some the mass of papers receiving from all p uncommon for us which it will appear succeed by nearly Mr. Crawford, to inated by a Congress go, he must be elected all South Carolina ryland and Pennsylvania York and the New support him, why, doubt of his success already an overwhelming, and of course in the back ground.

The weakness of grand political deed since Republican rights of man have rapid succession characters, has become irksome to thy the dignity a plot. The truth is tending for the pre appointed if two were hissed off the closing scene. The deception already stage effect, ever to ple. Political co with the gravity of scrutinized with all texts deception, an ways triumphs over can YEOMANRY are ing, and will not b

As mere "lookers the progress of th their struggle for tion. We have v flowing of that ti which agitates the ly indicating a tem into an ominous served the cunning and the daring im they urge upon th its of their respect have witnessed wi stern, inflexible ind in combating ev them of their high the intrigues and Usurpation.

We should not these things, at th served Ohio trans candidate with as cantile man nego before it becomes the drawer. The Legislative Causu ter, has somewhat of the East, and tr is not surprising, a lated to answer the tion and embarrass standing that disgra trate her influence mature pledge, ren and we have no do til she can unite h other states, in son that of trafficking gogues, in the odic Broker.

PRSIDEN

In pursuance of lution passed at a Republicans on the meeting of the citi vened at the Cor the 4th of Septem of instructing the gress, upon the su tal election, whic